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Go right ahead.
• • •
No need to be in a hurry.
• • •
One second mis-spent is forever lost.
• • •

Prayer and faith don't count for much in business.
• • •
No man ever got a loan on the untrustworthiness of his amen.

We are trying to squeeze the means and groans out of human life put in by the Christian religion.
• • •
It is a mighty poor Sabbath that could be despatched by peddling hokey-pokey and pop-corn.

Isn't it sad so many are bad when we could all be good if we only would.
• • •

The Blade never dreamed that hell was so near until a Presbyterian preacher called at its office simply to find fault.
• • •

However loud the self-made man may boast of his work he usually turns his son over to some college to make a man of him.
• • •

When the orthodox Christian stands face to face with the world's sin and its shame he must have pleasant thoughts concerning god.
• • •

When the Blade delivers its message of "glad tidings and great joy" it wants a fellow mortal to feel as if he drawn the capital prize in a lottery and not to treat the message as though it were a protestant draft.
• • •

The Christian faith is the bastard spawn of the ills of darkness and must perish with the coming of the dawn. There is now no valid reason for its existence and the law of social as well as of physical evolution makes it imperative that the useless and unfit should perish from the earth.
• • •

If the Christian fanatics could but have their own way they would inaugurate a religious love feast by terrorizing and penalizing the unbeliever in the name of god, a loving Christ and the federal constitution. American citizenship can see the plan of salvation through a different telescope and Freethought will never be throttled.
• • •

We care never a copper cent where a man or woman get their theology from so long as they refrain from trying to force it upon others. They may get it from the Pope or Dalai-Lama, from John Calvin or Joseph Smith it is all the same to us. What we object to is their persistent effort to mix it with American politics.
• • •

Give the clergy plenty of rope and if they have sufficient sense to tie a knot they will inevitably hang themselves, and the Blade will have a chance to attend the obsequies. One Lexington preacher is quoted as actually complaining that his Sunday collections are not large enough and the next time he got less. This, we take it, was a polite request to resign.
• • •

If all the signs are correctly interpreted the religious and political worlds are in a condition bordering upon chaos, and it must not be forgotten that from "chaos" new worlds have come. The productive power of labor having been multiplied the workman continues at very death grips with the Wolf of Want. Men ask for bread and they are pointed to a bible. These produce unhealthy conditions for both preachers and politicians.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR DAY.

Few persons ever saw a pickpocket at work in a crowd.

As a rule pickpockets do not advertise their doing and announce, in advance, that they intend to pick a certain persons' pocket at a certain time.

Most of us have read about them and we have read of persons who have seen them, accidentally, of course, and by reasons thereof the thief has been detected, promptly arrested and punished.

In some respects the modern Christian Church occupies precisely the same attitude as the professional pickpocket. It is forever on the alert for some popular notion or fancy and once it strikes root in the public mind, becoming acceptable, the church pounces upon it like a hungry anaconda and surreptitiously steals it, claiming the project as its own and then seeks to utilize it by converting it to its own profits and advantage.

Not so very long ago the National Congress enacted a new law establishing what is known as "Labor Day" making it a legal holiday and designating it as a day upon which labor, that is organized labor, should celebrate. At first the church looked askance. It was fearful that the day would be marked and marred by rowdiness and brawls. Labor was scarcely considered capable of conducting a national holiday and the church gave it small encouragement. In a little while Labor demonstrated the fact that it could hold and observe Labor Day with both decorum and decency and then it was that the church began to devise ways and means whereby it could steal the holiday and turn it into a profit for the church. Following up the design the church established, one year ago, in some of the larger cities, what was known as "Labor Day Sunday" which is so placed as to fall upon the Sunday immediately following Labor Day, upon which all the toilers are fondly expected to flock into the churches and listen to a dry sermon upon the orthodox heaven and the orthodox hell. Anxious to get all it can out of the celebration and eventually turn Labor Day unto Christian theology, Rev. Charles Stetzel, writing in the Herald and Presbyter of Cincinnati, urges the universal adoption of the plan by all churches and urges this by commenting upon what took place one year ago and says:

"Central labor-union pass resolutions to attend in a body. In many cases they met in their halls and marched in procession to the church. Preachers were invited to repeat the addresses to local unions. Invitations were received to come to the shops for noon-hour meetings. The fraternal delegate plan met with hearty endorsement by the labor men who, for the first time, heard about it. Special workingmen ushers and special workingmen choirs assisted in the service. For the time some Christian workingmen came out in their shops as church members as they invited their relatives to the 'labor-meeting' in their churches. Some insiders discovered the great opportunity they were missing, in mingling with the men in the shops, the mages, and the mills. Many were invited to address Labor-day assemblies, when they spoke to thousands of workingmen and their families. Everywhere workingmen hailed with delight the statement that the Presbyterian Church established a department of church and labor, render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's.

Labor must understand that the day upon which it is authorized to celebrate by law was not established by or through the church. No minister appeared before Congress and urged the enactment of the law. All that the church had ever done for Labor was to preach the doctrines of 'serve' your obey your masters' and the servants were to be. But Labor Day acts in a way that enables the church to get in its work. It brings the labors together in a body. They would not attend church. Just as Mahomet went to the mountains before the mountains would not go unto Mahomet, she church took advantage of getting the laborers together and to carry on its propaganda among the established what it is pleased to call a Labor Sunday.

Will any laborer who attended any of church meetings rise up state the particular effect it has derived from being there. Has it led him round of daily toll any easier? Has it red the number of working hours? Does it bring increased wages? Has it made the relation of his employer any brighter or better? If it has any of these things, one or any of them the labor has profited to that extent. But the real question is could not this have been accomplished with the church? If not why did not the church undertake the mission long ago? Labor may reason that the only consideration with the church in its present attitude toward labor is to wring dollars out of the laborers pocket for the edification of the preachers. The church try to steal the glory of Labor Day, but ill never succeed. The church has never been friend of the poor and the poor knows that too well. Labor is not to be blinded or build in these days, and the church, unable to terrify, now resorts to Fabian tactics in reap an advantage out of something it did create and to which it remained indifferent it perceived that it was destined to attain a goal which the church itself was utterly unaware.

For the reasons here specified the church likened unto a professional pickpocket. It is by stealth. It steals up unaware upon the unsuspecting victim of its nefarious plots and unto itself the glories accomplished by other
• • •

TRAIN THE YOUTH FOR LIFE.

There is a constantly growing conviction at

thoughtful people that it is all wrong to compel the parent to send children to school, and then in the years while virtual control over the pupil is wrested from the parent, to teach the child so little that fits him for earning a livelihood as he reaches a more mature age.

While no sensible person questions the value of that elementary instruction which lays a basis, not only broad enough for higher education, but also broad enough for an intelligent citizenship, there is a steadily increasing number who insist that the training which goes to fit one to earn his daily bread is not necessarily a whit inferior, in its mental stimulus and value, to those studies which end with more abstruse and purely academic matters.

It is essential that the child of poverty shall get the proper industrial training, the ability to earn his living and to contribute to the support of dependent kin. This much is essential to independence and stability of character. When, to the training that confers this, is added that proper fruit of the schools, a taste for the higher as against the lower, and a comprehension of the real joys that come to intelligence only, then we have before us a human achievement to be proud of. As matters now stand out, schools are turning out too many boys, either with ambitions that they cannot achieve for lack of industrial training, or without ambitions that must make their lack of a redeeming industrial training a factor in completing their pitiable plight.

Some of the leaders in education in the larger populated centers of the country have long discussed this subject and no little practical progress is evidenced in the newer features of their educational curricula. The discussion has brought enlightenment into other portions of the country and many large towns and cities are so modifying their school course, as not to make it merely college preparatory, but, theoretically at least, a practical preparation for life and life's work. This may necessitate a modification of the elementary school course, but it is a step in the direction that public school education is bound to take.

What educators have before them, as an urgent problem for the exercise of their keenest faculties, is how to give a child his elementary industrial training along with his mental cultivation, and not to spread the education too thin in either case. It is clear to all that the youth must be fitted to grapple with real life problems in his course, and under no circumstances be made to feel that his schooling is a sort of detached lever arrangement which may or may not vitally fit him into his daily life and work when school days have passed into a memory.

Allowing a child to follow a life of ease does not produce the best that is in him. Conflicts and contrary circumstances develop character better than ease and enjoyment. It is recorded that when Gladstone left Deptford in circumstances of unfavorable conditions, said that it was "the meeting and mastering of difficulties that made the best education" and cited the saying of Thucydides that all men are very much alike, but he turns out best who has been educated in the sharpest school." A life of ease, free from responsibilities, disappointments, and even losses, lacks a right sense of value. The parent who makes more of laying up a fortune for the children than of laying the deep foundations for a useful life, is simply preparing a handicap for the child. It is in struggle that strength is achieved.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.

According to the New Testament it should be a glorious privilege to be persecuted for Christ's sake.

In practice the Christians prefers to put the theological shoe on the other foot, and instead of playing the part of the persecuted he prefers to be the persecutor and vent his pious wrath upon those of a different form of faith.

Christian theory is a vastly different proposition from Christian practice. Teaching charity, love and benevolence is cheaper and easier than putting them into practice. To this there are thousands who have suffered the pains caused by Christian intolerance, envy and hatred. These are among the first traits to be developed and put into operation after a Christian society, or church, has been organized. Boycotts are inaugurated, a system of spying is set up, the tongue of slander begins wagging, and at last the unsuspecting victim finds what Christian love really means. Be a hypocrite. Profess to believe that which you know to be untrue, and you will pass current in the orthodox market. Be truthful and sincere. Assert your manhood. Declare that belief in pious hypocrisy is not for you, you are branded as a social outcast, a pariah in the land of liberty and freedom, the whole Christian system is an elaborate fake, invented by cunning to entrap the simple.

Instead of praising honesty, the Christian world derides it if it is against their pretensions of faith. Instead of giving encouragement to high mentality and intelligent effort the whole Christian world condemns it unless it be directed toward the propagating truth they teach error and damn the truth before it is hardly uttered.

VOTING ON GOD.

In a recent issue of the Blade there appeared a communication from one who styled himself a "Catholic Priest" who suggested that a vote be taken from the people of the United States as to their belief or disbelief in God for no other purpose than to measure the relative strength of the "god" or the "no god" parties. The Blade has no means

of knowing whether its correspondent is actually a Romish Priest, but that is immaterial to the issue suggested. Being a priest would not alter the result and not being a priest would never change a fact.

Suppose a vote could be taken on such a question, and suppose the majority, aye, the big majority, voted in the affirmative, meaning thereby, that they did believe in the existence of god, what would that prove? It would not prove god's existence, as a fact, simply that a larger number of the persons voting preferred to believe than to disbelieve. The vote, if taken would not settle the issue. Neither would it be possible to get an accurate expression of the beliefs and disbelief of the people. Many a timid man or woman would be induced to vote for god instead of against him, not because they actually believed, but that they feared a social and public contumely were it known they had voted otherwise. Church congregations, very few of whom have any clear ideas of the subject, would naturally be driven to the polls and men of business, anxious to play upon the religious sentiments of the people, would also vote with the majority as a means of business, grace and favor.

On the other hand if a majority were shown to favor a belief in god it does not follow that the majority would be right. Majorities are not proof against error. For centuries those of the Christian faith were in a hopeless minority. Were the majority right then? If not why should the majority be right now? Force, fraud, persecution and inquisitorial horrors aided in the spread of Christianity. Truth needs no such reinforcement. Once in power it became the tyrant over the minority and those who refused to profess a belief in the faith were put to fire and sword. If there is a god and the Christian religion were a direct emanation from him, he ought to hide his head in eternal shame for ever introducing such a religion and causing its propaganda in that fashion. The associations of childhood, the power and influence of heredity and early training have much to do with the beliefs and disbelief of the race. It is a difficult matter to disassociate them from the mind. This is made manifest even by man Freethinkers who believing in god, still cling to many of the church notions and formulas and strive, to a degree to inject them into Freethought organization.

The proposition is foolish in the extreme. If god is a fact a vote of the people is unnecessary to demonstrate it. If god is not a fact then were all the people to vote "yes" it would still remain the same. To take such a vote would simply mean to draw a dividing line between intelligence and ignorance. Intelligent persons would either vote "no" or abstain from voting altogether. Ignorance would be found on the side of god with a big "G." No further proof of this is needed than a reference to the communication written by the "Catholic Priest." The communication was published almost as it was written, the editor having to make a few changes in order to make it intelligible. If ignorance demands a god let that god be, but for our part we have no need for any god of any kind, character, or color whatsoever. Beliefs or disbelief do not make gods. Nor can they unmake what really is. Should the vote be taken as suggested we venture the assertion that "Catholic Priest," and his collaborators in vineyards of the Lord would be astonished at the number voting on the negative of the proposition.

WHY PEACE MISSIONS FAIL.

Delegated peace conferences are not the only factors in this old world of ours.

Others methods of acquiring a permanent peace have met with similar results as that attending the Hague.

While the martial spirit is inculcated in the boy, made a part of his early training, as it were, men will continue to fight.

This latter fact has been given a practical demonstration through the recorded failure of Rabbi Levy, of New York, who has just returned from Germany whether he had been on a mission of peace. He was not sent as a delegate to represent any section or class of the American people. He went on his own hook and came back empty-handed. In other words, his peace mission failed. His appeal was made directly to the German manufacturers of toy weapons. It was put aside with a plain negative. He cannot blame the Deutsch. They assured him that they were simply obeying a positive law of supply and demand in furnishing toys that depict military life and military splendor. Just as soon as the demand for them ceases the manufacturers will comply with the Rabbi's request and stop the manufacture. Otherwise it is different. From this it would seem that the Rev. Mr. Levy might have remained at home and devoted his time to evangelizing the American small boy, for the German manufacturers assured him that the United States was the best market.

Suppose he had adopted the latter plan the Rabbi would have had a great chance. If there is any one bauble that pleases the American small boy more than another, it is a toy soldier, which, as the Rabbi explains, stir within him a martial spirit. Men, too, for that matter, are moved by similar impulses and it is all a matter of education, of training. When war drums throb and the trumpets shrill blast sounds the reveille of battle, the blood runs riot in the veins, the pulse is quickened and there is a mad scramble for the pomp and circumstance of war. As with men so it is with boys. If the toy weapon may be used to maim, or destroy, so much the better, in the holder's opinion. This may be deplorable, but it is true. The boy cares not a rap for a gun that does not shoot or a knife that will not whittle a stick. The American small boy, in so far as destructiveness goes, is a throw-back to primeval man. It will take many genera-

tions of culture to revise him. Peace congresses may come and peace conferences may go, but the American small boy will still remain with one fist doubled up and one forefinger pointing to the chip on his shoulder.

No doubt there would be less bloodshed in the next generation if we could cultivate in him a taste for civilian dolls and gilt-edged books that tell him how the "good little boy" died and "went to heaven" before a wicked world had corrupted him. The average boy does not wish to die on such terms. When he gets a little older in years he is willing to die if you place a flag over him, arm him with a rifle and send him to the front while a band plays.

Now Rabbi Levy knows why his peace mission failed and he knows that all such peace missions will fail so long as man remains in his present environments. The small boy will continue to like toy soldiers and he would not surrender one of them for a dozen wood or tin images showing the Hague Peace Conference in session.

CANONIZATION OF MURDER.

Free-thinkers have frequently urged that the foundations of militant Christianity were laid in blood, in human agony, suffering and torture, and that as a faith of religious pretensions, it has been the greatest enemy to civilization the world has ever known. In making such an assertion they are not far wrong. Beginning with the shedding of the blood of its man god as a professed means of vicarious atonement, the propaganda derived its greatest strength from the Roman Emperor, Constantine, about the year 320. To the reign of this inhuman monster must be referred the actual beginning of those dark, dismal and heartbreaking times, known as the dark ages, which oppressed all Europe for a period of one thousand years. In reality it was the closing epoch of the Roman empire and the opening to power of the Greek. It was a transition from one form of religion and politics to another. It established the first real union between church and state and put a cruel and ambitious man on the throne of power.

Many Christians, ignorant of the real rise and growth of their religious system, ascribe to Constantine the most blessed and sacred memory. No other reason can be found for this feeling of adoration than that the priests combined to land him in the public mind, to paint him as a saint worthy their adoration and praise, and this policy being maintained by the fathers of the church throughout all the intervening centuries, it was an easy matter for latter day preachers to fall into the same blunder and teach it as truth. Were but the truth to be told Christians would cease to honor the memory of such a wretch and their faith in the system propagated by him would undergo a severe strain. For a true description of the character of Constantine we quote the following verbatim:

John W. Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe. On page 279, Vol 1, he says:

"After Constantine had murdered his son, Crispus, his nephew Licinius, and had suffocated in a steam bath his wife Fausta, to whom he had been married twenty years, and was the mother of three of his sons, the public abhorrence of his crimes could be no longer concealed. A pasquinade, comparing his reign to that of Nero, was affixed to the palace gate. The guilty emperor, in the first burst of anger, was on the point of darkening the tragedy, if such a thing had been possible, by a massacre of the Roman populace who had thus insulted him."

Think of it! He whom the Christian church has canonized and now worships as a saint of immense virtue and purity, actually committed three deliberate murders by his own hand in order to enhance his political power, and in spite of his profession of Christianity, he refused, it is recorded, to be baptized, preferring to wait until he was at the nearest approach of death when, he declared, he could better "atone for all his crimes at one time." Just as ecclesiastes have made their entire system hinge upon the alleged conversion of Constantine, the few Christian enthusiasts, who had assumed themselves to be the elect of god, were driven and hunted from pillar to post as creatures to be despised and unfit for the association of honorable men. When the change came and Rome became Christian, when the church ruled by an apostacy, liberty was turned to license and lust ran riot in the blood. Innumerable abuses arose. One controversy followed another. It was an age of conflict and doubt. Terror abounded and amid such scenes of riot and revolt, the Christian church was placed upon the pinnacle of power in Europe.

No Christian, if he be honest, can find glory or honor in such an origin for his church. The work of the priest has been to hide these truths from the people, to decry all histories dealing with them, to proscribe all attempts at investigation, to decry honest thought, to threaten with punishment dire all who questioned the truth of such tales as the church might see fit to give out, and, as a result, the devout believer knows little of the history of his church that he is ready even to today to defend the personal character of its founder and repeat a mass for the salvation of his soul. Instead of bringing light and peace into the world Constantine brought darkness and death. He was, in truth, the fulfillment of the declaration of its alleged Christ, that he had not come to "bring peace into the world, but a sword." Peace was, is now, and always will be, an unknown element

wherever the Christian church can exercise the slightest power or authority. Its history affords ample proof of that fact. Its policy to rule or ruin has held the race back in every progressive move. Better for the race today had Christianity never been known.

THE TRUTH OR FALSETY OF THE BIBLE.

The Blade has given publication to an article taken from the Post Dispatch, of St. Louis, evidently written by some amateur historian, a novice in the art of dealing with Bible literature, who, giving what purports to be a recent discovery of an ancient city of which mention is made in the Bible, asserts that it has obliterated the question mark as concerns the Bible and unerringly stamps its pages with truth.

The habit of such writers, if habit it may be termed, is to completely ignore the doctrinal portions of the Bible, the utterly impossible stories it relates, the creation, exodus, deluge, and other remarkable events it alleges to have transpired at a certain or fixed time, and by the simple unearthing of the remnant of some town or building, a biblical name is conferred upon it and preposterous claims made in its behalf and upon them the assumption is made that the Bible to that extent, must be true. This is not the usual issue in regard to the inaccuracy of the Bible. All critics will admit that in some instances the Bible makes reference to places of actual existence, but in other instances its references are wholly without the slightest foundation in fact and consists of so much guess work upon the part of the writer. As a divinely inspired book the Bible should be absolutely without error. It should be strictly accurate in matters of history, location, geography, geology, astronomy and in all branches of science. Many other instances are at hand wherein the Bible is too extravagant in its claims to be regarded as true, and upon examination is known to be false. The finding of one city, town, village, or buildings, does not touch the root of the question for it is a known fact that communities existed, towns and cities established, governments in vogue, long before the Bible creation.

Suppose for the sake of the argument, that the city recently unearthed was once occupied by the Amorites. That does not prove the Bible cosmogony to be true. It does not prove the Bible creation to be true, nor does it prove that man came fully grown by an mighty fiat. It does not prove one of the disputed facts or reveal any new proofs in their behalf. The only issue with the higher critics is concerning those doctrinal assumptions. At best the alleged discovery pertains to a matter of history and has nothing to do with the alleged episode in Eden. It has no bearing upon the mighty issues of life and death, the whence and the where of the race. It does not touch the doctrinal world nothing to gain by such method. It does not affect the theology of the Bible and can only refer to its geography.

Taking the article from any viewpoint it is but an effort to dodge real issues and having discovered a fact contort it to make it fit other supposed facts hitherto without proof or support. The Christian world has nothing to gain by such methods. They demonstrate the utter weakness of the cause that has to depend upon them. They reveal the helplessness of the entire system and like a bass jumping at a fly they ponson upon every bit of gossip that has the slightest tendency to aid them in their work of enslaving the human mind.

No discovery has or can be made that will convince thinking people that the Bible is not the merest fiction, made up of allegory and oriental imagery. No thinker pretends to believe all the Bible records of the supposed doings of men and gods. Some of these records are childish and idiotic in the extreme. No god would countenance them much less inspire them to be written and preserved. Races of men lived, died and faded from the world's history long before Adam is said to have been made from dust by the hand of an almighty creator. The American continent has furnished abiding places for such races, long since extinct and it is no unreasonable presumption that the east furnishes many examples of a similar character. India, Egypt and portions of the African continent, under honest explorations, have made many startling revelations in this respect and there is no longer any doubt in the minds of the students of archeology that the entire Christian system including old and new testament, had its origin in ancient India.

The Christian world must furnish stronger and more convincing proofs before it will be able to silence the criticism that is now being launched against its dogmas and doctrines.

Give the laborer justice and he wants no charity. Give the toiler his own and you may dispense with Rockefeller's magnificent monuments to his own sweet memory. Jessie James and other marauders were somewhat noted for their generosity, but they never pretended that the giving away of a small percentage of their swar transformed them from disreputable footpads into seraphs feathered with angel's wings.

The church has no longer a divine message from on high. It is but a fashionable pulpiteering to minister to languid minds, to cultivate fads and faint fine feathers. Still lower in the scale comes baltan blackguardism by professional revolters, who, with the ignorance of an ape united with the presumption of a boot peddler, preach under the supervision of a personal devil who is up to date in all things.

Blessed is the man who does not claim to be the only authorized land agent for the New Jerusalem

MAN'S GROWTH REQUIRED

Millions of Years to Bring Him to His Present State—The Lie Given Christian Chronology.

GREAT CHANGES COMING IN THE CHURCH.

By Ernest Haeckel

Under a date line the news agencies have scattered broadcast the following interesting collaboration of the principles given by the Great German scientists and philosopher. It is all the more remarkable that American newsmen of repute would give the article prominence at it sounds the death knell of the Christian religion.

Ernest Haeckel, philosopher, artist, zoologist, located at Berlin, says: "The cause of all things and called 'the grand old man of Germany,' says that his ancestors were apes. This astrologer, moreover, he says, extends to all mankind.

To follow this Darwinian belief held by Haeckel, leads to the destruction of the basic belief of Christianity, but he combats the theologian with logic, analytical and dissecting. And he dissects in a literal sense, for this man of science takes bone by bone, muscle by muscle of man and ape and compares their functions and similarity.

In opening his arguments of the great anthropological problem, Haeckel takes a fling at Christianity, which he declares has retarded anatomical investigation. The real Trinity, he declares is truth, virtue and beauty—these are the foundation of his religion.

Haeckel, with the thoroughness that has characterized his work, whether sketching in the Argan Islands or studying flowers in Corsica, traces the man from the cells through the vertebræ to the quadrupeds.

"We are, after all," he says "quadrupeds with a few pairs of legs."

Apes the Master Beast.

Analyzing the mammals, Haeckel arrives at what he calls the "primates" the master beasts, the apes. "To this class of primates," he says, "belong the half apes, the real apes and man. All three agree in many important particularities and the easiest to distinguish are the apes. The 'ape' is a 'ape'—like 'ape' logic, for instance, were used originally for climbing trees and hanging to trees. The hands and feet have five toes or fingers to assist in the same arboreal exercises, and these are protected by nails. The teeth, the build of the skull, the formation of the brain are all different from the rest of the mammals. Man is a primate—an ape."

"Man has every characteristic of the genuine ape. Our descent has taken a million of years, but there it is at last. There is more difference between some of the anthropoid apes and the orang than there is between the orang and man! What's the use of mining matters?" he asks.

"Comparative anatomy presents to the student of man the most important fact that the bodies of man and of the monkeys are not only in the highest degree alike, but are in all essentials the same. The same 200 bones in the same order and setting, the same 300 muscles, causing the same movements. The same hair covers the skin of both. The same group of ganglion cells in the brains of both. The same four-chambered heart. The same pumping of the blood. The same 32 teeth, ordered in the same fashion. The same spine, liver and intestines glands producing the same process of digestion.

Apes as Singers.

"The sound made by some apes is," he said, "physiologically considered the forerunner of human speech. And among existing anthropoids there is in India, variety which is equal to man's diversity in Europe, in the multitude, halftones, and compassing an octave."

Haeckel says that man should not be ashamed of the fact that in his family tree will be found limbs to which apes are hanging, but says, the great development rather should be a source of pride. And the German scientist sees still greater advancements, for he says "in another million years man will have risen as high above the man of today as we of today are above the apelike man."

Hostile to Christianity.

Haeckel is uncompromising in his hostility to the traditional forms of Christianity, and in fact to all forms of revealed religion. This has brought to his honest hatred of the orthodox ecclesiastics. In one sweeping assertion, Haeckel makes his answer as follows:

"In the regions of astronomy and geology, in the wide territories of chemistry and physics, no one can be found any longer who speaks of a moral ordering of the world, or who believes any longer in a personal God, whose hand wisdom and intelligence have ordered all things."

Haeckel is a strong peace advocate and declares that the attitude of the powers is demonstrative of the hypocrisy of the loving world of Proletariat. He declares that the number of crimes, disasters and trend of present-day living show there is no moral ordering of the world.

If he were to accept any religion he would take up Mohammedanism, he says, because of the dignity of the service. This he compares to Christian world juggling and noisy music.

Church of the Future.

Haeckel sees a great change in the church of the future. "We will use some of the old customs. Christmas will be for us the winter solstice, the feast of St. John the summer solstice. Easter will be the resurrection of nature from its long sleep. Michaelmas the close of the summer. Sunday, the day of rest, will remain as such but instead of cultivating on that day some mystic faith, it will be a day for the spreading of knowledge. The church will not be filled with the pictures of the saints and with crucifixes, they will be ornamented with artistic representations from the inexhaustible storehouses of nature. And in place of this high altar there will be a 'Urnai,' which will now contain the bones of the saintly bodies and at the same time the consciousness of the eternal substance law."

Haeckel says his ambition now is to build a Darwinian museum to collect all that would tend to illustrate the doctrines of selection and evolution.

SOME BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Prof. Lombroso.

"We find that there are fewer criminologists than where similar conditions obtain among Christians, Catholics and Protestants in the majority."

D. Israel.

"Where knowledge ends, religion begins."

The Procession of the Planets.

By Franklin H. Head, Editor of Liberal Science is a book that every Liberal should study. It is a book that will make the thinkers think. I have had it in my possession for six years but never got time to read it until recently. Since then however, that excited the idea of grandeur, so much as the starry heavens, there can be no contemplation of thought associated with the world of wisdom and sublimity. Astronomy therefore always makes delightful reading. Every one should study it. Known astronomy well you can meet every argument of your opponents. The study of astronomy is great necessity for more wisdom or information to confute, are utterly reduced to contempt. The Ecclesiastical school of creation astronomy solves the great problem, therefore a magazine based upon this study is a liberal necessity.

Liberals are not as well posted on the science of astronomy as they are on the reading and study of Head's book. It gets right down to primary principles, that a boy or adult beginner may grasp the subject and get a general idea of the importance and relation of the world of creation. Astronomy solves the great problem, therefore a magazine based upon this study is a liberal necessity. The book is well written and clear and fascinating in expression. It will tend to lead the mind to the contemplation of the most wonderful canvas that nature spreads out before our wondering eyes.

What sight more entrancing than when gazing out upon the robes of night, and buttoning his buttoning bosom with his best stars!

What sight so wonderful, as the blue depths of the sky, the silent, pale, star-studded, thick clouds floating in the meadow fields of heaven?

What study so vast, as that of interesting natural history, the study of the continents, infinite worlds, whose bulk, swings in endless space, forever jewelling azure vaults in royal realms and keep their shining stations far, far beyond our farthest flights.

Read Head's book, if you would get in harmony with these big feelings, and in sympathy with the grandeur of the world, that cross and cross each other, as they wheel and spin between you and infinity.

Prestigious Superstition.

In the title of a book which will soon appear from the pen of Dr. T. J. Barnes, with whose forces, profound knowledge, and rare ability, the reader of the Blade are familiar. Dr. Barnes is now contributing fifty articles on this subject, in his leading home paper, The Blade, which has a daily circulation of 30,000 copies. Barnes has given notice at his home, that the mass has grown that they be published in book form, which certainly marks an epoch in the history of the world.

For fifty years Dr. Barnes has kept the flag of Freethought flying in Muncie. He has made his share of enemies, but through his manhood and manliness, and character as an influence which has ever commanded the respect not only of the people, but of the press and the crowning glory of his career, that he should be given the publication of his radical views; and the readers of the Blade know with what a thrill of pleasure he has had the fight. The Doctor has requested that I write an introduction for it, and I certainly will be proud to do so.

The Future Life.

The Future Life is the title of a book just out, and published by its author, Singleton Waters Davis, editor of the Christian Review, Los Angeles. This book has appeared in serial form in the Review.

In my opinion it takes rank with the best of the books on the subject and Mr. Davis has made a name and fame for himself in the thinking world. Every conceivable phase of this mysterious subject, from Adam down to the present, is treated in the clearest and most simple manner. My opinion is that it was, that all that is known, on this subject up to date is told here. It is a fortuitous book, with the author not having had time to write it, and the book itself is a gem of pure analytical mind.

The Philosophy of the Blade.

Individuals here will find a storehouse of

Pythagoras, forever going on in the gallery of imagery, and bursting into a myriad brilliant, variegated stars, which have been compiled into a book, with the above title by Vere Goldthwaite, and published by Paul Elmer & Co., New York. The book uses a very large production of the book-makers art, and a fitting cover for the jewelled thoughts within.

Blade.

The Blade is doing finely, and is bettering every day and the contributions of the contributors are giving it new life. It is not quite so ready as it used to be, and I miss the letters of friends, but the special people are bettered with solid arguments. My opinion is that the words and slang the Old Man and I used to indulge in, and is certainly more decent and respectable as we have it. I cut such a wide swath in its columns. The principal object should be a paper, less than the ornament of frivolous papers, and the entertainment of frivolous papers, and for the winsome and conversion of Christians, and this, the Blade's brilliant editor is giving us. I hope Liberals will hold fast to it and give it a wide circulation.

I haven't time to write for it much, and regret that I have to pass by so many good things that are news of the great importance to the world, which should be brought out. The trend towards Liberalism is simply phenomenal. The Socialists, movement, and in the interest of what is called "the human race," is doing more to advance the cause of freethought than all else combined. Their ranks are filling while that of the church is declining, and in less than half of its ideals, it is going to change the government of mankind all over the world.

Watch.

Many friends who write us asking to hear from us in the Blade, will say that my interest is as good as ever, but that the little time I have to spare must be given to my books, if ever I have time. I have had much sickness in my family, been seriously threatened myself, and in some other ways hampered and discouraged, but when in good condition, you may always expect to find me in the fight.

Must Have the Blade.

James E. Hughes:

I am located here for a short time longer, about two weeks more. So I will send you fifty cents for book numbers of the Blade, commencing with the first issue of April 1907, up to the present issue on receipt of this letter I am very anxious to know what is going on in the Freethought world and the Blade will inform me.

I expect to start for the National Park in about two weeks will go through with teams and camp out, and expect to be gone a month.

I have been up high in the mountains all summer, only about ten miles away, plenty snow up yet. If there is any of that fifty cents cents left keep it for I will be sending for more Blades sometime.

Very respectfully,

J. M. Austin.

From a Well Wisher

James E. Hughes:

I see by my paper that I just got this week, Dated June 2, 1907, a article headed "Won, An Important Case," and also that it may be published in book form. Bro. Henry Kemel, was in this p.m. and wished me to send you 50¢ for him and to say to you that he had a stroke of Paralysis, and could not write, so get me to write for him. He wants out of the Books and when ready will send enough more to pay for it, and I also send 50¢ for same purpose, hope it will be put in book form. Bro. Kemel thinks everything of the B. G. B., and he reads lot for he is alone most of the time as his wife died this spring, and left him and one son and he is mighty dry, most of the time, but it won't last long as he is so I think. A little line from you would cheer him up greatly, as he thinks you are just all O. K.

Hoping the Booklet will be published, I remain yours truly without a struggle.

L. C. HOXIE.

